XLIV.—Description of a new Species of the Butterfly Genus Charaxes. By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, Ph.D., F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

For many years a species of the genus Charaxes has been confounded with the well-known C. ethalion of Natal and Delagoa Bay. As I have recently been through the whole of the literature relating to the genus and have failed to identify it. I now propose to describe it as

Charaxes Hollandii, sp. n.

3. Chiefly differs from C. ethalion 3 (ephyra, Godt.) in the deeper excavation of the outer margin of the primaries and the longer abdominal margin of the secondaries; on the under surface, however, the wings are much richer in colouring, the black markings much more heavily delineated, and the central belt washed with silvery glaucous; the spots beyond this belt are also darker and, on the primaries, more numerous.

Expanse of wings 72 millim.

2. Above far more like a dwarfed female of C. imperialis than like C. ethalion; blue-black, the primaries with three small lilacine spots in a triangle beyond the cell, the apex of the triangle being directed obliquely downwards towards the base of the third median branch; below these two increasing spots of the same colour in the median interspaces; between the latter and the inner margin a bright blue band, constricted above the submedian vein; nearer to the outer margin a biangulated almost ≤-shaped series of seven spots, of which the upper six are lilacine with white centres and the seventh bright blue; central belt of secondaries bright blue; in other respects tolerably close to C. ethalion: below the wings have a glaucous gloss, especially on the paler bands, and in some respects the pattern more nearly resembles that of C. etheocles.

Expanse of wings 82 millim.

Sierra Leone.

I have named this pretty little species after my valued friend Dr. Holland, of Pittsburg, whose many important contributions to our knowledge of the Lepidopterous fauna of West Africa are widely known.